

The Evening Standard

Published Daily, except Sundays, by William Glasmann.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisement shall run.....	PRICE PER INCH EACH DAY.	PRICE PER INCH EACH DAY.
Change each issue.....	10c	10c
Ad. to run twice without change.....	15c	15c
Ad. to run three times without change.....	20c	20c
Ad. to run six times without change.....	30c	30c

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 Random References, 25c per line first insertion; 10c each subsequent insertion; 50 cents per line per week, or \$1.00 per line per month with change once each week.
 Local Readers, 15c per line first insertion; 10c per line each subsequent insertion, or 50c per line per week.
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BOUNTIFUL PRICES ON GROCERIES.

There is a grocery store in Bountiful—the largest grocery store—advertising its prices. In another column of today's paper, those prices are printed alongside the prices quoted in Ogden.

There is not an article in the list that is not sold from 7 per cent to 56 per cent below the Ogden prices.

There are two surprises offered the people of this city in this list from Bountiful. One is that Bountiful sells for less than Ogden by a big margin of difference, and the other is that the list was advertised in a Bountiful paper. It has been some time since any housewife in Ogden has been offered a bargain in any kind of groceries; in fact, there are no bargains, but instead there is a steady climb up and the ascending movement seems to have no end.

Ogden is a great wholesale center, where merchants from as far north as Montana and west in Nevada and east in Wyoming come to buy, and yet in this city of wholesalers, groceries are sky-high—above and beyond the prices of groceries in country towns which ship their goods from this city.

JUDGE GOODWIN ON HIGH PRICES.

If the good people of Ogden have received the impression that the high prices for the necessities of life are an exclusive perquisite of the Ogden dealers they are mistaken. For some time we have noticed that the editor of the Salt Lake Telegram has been uneasy when touching upon the existing conditions, as occasionally he has given expression to a perplexity as to how the people are living. In last Saturday evening's Telegram the venerable editor, Judge C. C. Goodwin, said:

"And, by the way, any one that lives in this town (Salt Lake City) and pays his grocery bills and his butcher bills and the other bills, will be a poor man if he sticks to it long enough, and it won't take so very long, either."

It will be seen from the way the Judge sizes things up in Salt Lake City, he is thinking that even the man who thinks himself rich will be poor, if he is compelled to buy at present prices very long; and, as the Judge says, "not very long, either."

Think of it, Salt Lake City has been growing so fast, it has been so prosperous, that the people in that city have not been noticing the increased prices of groceries and provisions, but at last they have discovered that the people who work for a living cannot live on the word "prosperity;" that, notwithstanding the great prosperity Salt Lake City has had the last few years and is having today, a great majority of the people of that city who work for a living find it impossible to make both ends meet.

We feel sorry for poor old Salt Lake. We were in hopes that the great prosperity that city is enjoying was so real that it was being participated in by even the humblest citizen of the Capital.

From the tone of the Salt Lake Evening Telegram, we are convinced that Salt Lake City and Ogden, both, are blessed or cursed (take your choice), with the combination that has boosted prices out of sight.

The only thing for the Salt Lake papers to do is to get after the combination. The state laws are sufficiently strong to protect the consumers in Utah, if the combination persists in its unlawful methods.

We doubt if the ring leaders of the combination in Salt Lake and Ogden have even read the laws of the State of Utah in reference to restraint of trade. If they have, they will see they are endangering their own freedom.

ROCKEFELLER'S CRUSADE IN CHINA.

John D. Rockefeller is planning the reawakening of China. With \$50,000,000, he is to establish an educational center near Shanghai. There will be no religion taught, but the theory of modern commercialism and industrialism will be transmitted to the Chinese. There is some complaint from religious bodies because Rockefeller has failed to make religion—Christianity—the basis of this college. The criticism is not well founded. The only thing to open China is industrialism, and once the Celestial Empire is brought closely in contact with the other nations of the world, the opportunity will be presented for Christianity to prove superior to Confucianism, or Buddhism.

With interior China closed commercially to the outside world and dead to modern progress and liberality, the missionary work of the Christian people is comparatively without impress and will thus continue until China awakens.

On the Yangtze-Kiang, at Hankow, 1,000 miles inland, there is a great steel plant, with all the latest machinery and blast furnaces of the best equipped iron works in the world. From iron ore of China's own production and coal from the mines further up the mighty river, this plant, employing 20,000 Chinese, is producing steel rails equal to the best.

This is the first great sign of China emerging from the dark past. When that country of 400,000,000 people once becomes modernized, the missionaries of Christianity will be face to face with a mighty task—that of proving the right of their belief to supplant the superstitions which have helped to make the Chinese for centuries a benighted people.

HUNTING AHEAD OF ROOSEVELT.

The Standard is supplying its readers with a story of the wilds of Africa, which is timely in that it is the experience of men who have hunted ahead of Roosevelt, covering all the territory in that part of Africa which is being hunted over by our former president.

The articles should be read by those who deem it a part of their education to keep up with current events and know something of those parts of the world which have heretofore been somewhat beyond the reach of civilized man, but are now opening up a rich field to exploration and adventure.

THANKSGIVING PARTY

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Miss Pauline Christensen on West Second street, Thursday evening, Nov. 25th. Games were the

order of the evening, after which a most delicious "Thanksgiving supper" was served. The guests were Messrs. Alphe Clapier, Myrtle Wilson, Grace Mills and Pauline Christensen, Messrs. Horace Brown, Royal Madcock, Clarence Brainwell and Owen Sherwood.

DR. COOK IS AN IMPOSTER SAYS WALTER WELLMAN

Washington, Nov. 23.—Walter Wellman, whose preparations for a conquest of the North Pole in an airship were abandoned upon the announcement of the claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, and Commander Robert E. Peary, tonight issued a long statement in which he analyzes the narratives of the two explorers, declaring that of Peary to be precise, workmanlike, consistent, credible in every particular, and announcing that of Dr. Cook as a self-evident and even deliberate imposture.

"Cook's story is suspicious, in both what it does tell and what it does not tell," Mr. Wellman declares. "It is generally vague and indefinite, but, like most men of his class, altogether too precise at the wrong place. Nowhere does his story ring true. It is always an approximation of reality itself. This is true of his figures, his descriptions of everything."

Bitter Arraignment.

"Those of us who have had a share in Arctic work, and who have felt anxiety that no blot of fraud should stain the proper record of efforts and sacrifice, had a first hope that Dr. Cook would be able to demonstrate his good faith. This has dissolved in analysis of his own story. A second hope—that he was the victim of some hallucination or mental illness, and himself believed he had been to the pole, though of course he has not—vanishes in the light of earlier and subsequent events. It remains therefore only a wretched alternative that the journey which he did make and the report which he gave of it, were deliberately planned from the outset."

The gist of Mr. Wellman's finding is that, with his meagre party and equipment, Dr. Cook could not possibly have accomplished the feat for which he claims credit, that his astronomical data are too minutely precise to have been made under the claimed conditions in the field, and that the explorer's dash for the lecture platform and his acceptance of the honors placed upon his head by innocent men and women and children, before submitting his field records to scientific examination all conspire to his discredit.

Attacks Story of Trip.

Mr. Wellman first attacks Cook's story of his journey. He points out that Arctic sledding is not a new venture nor an experiment, but has been reduced almost to a science. He proceeds to the proposition that the first thing to be done in advancing over the ice fields is the reduction to the minimum of food and fuel, and, secondly, the organization of supporting parties that can be sent back from the dwindling main body, until the few who are hardest enter on the final struggle to the goal.

The longer the route, he sets forth, necessarily the greater the weight of food and fuel, and, in consequence, a much slower pace. Basing his argument mainly on these principles, Mr. Wellman takes up a comparison of the supposed achievements of Peary and Cook. He quotes from records to show that the former took his ship to within 460 miles of the pole, advancing supplies and his party forty-seven miles during the autumn and spring. Cook, he points out, started from Anaktok, 700 geographical miles from the pole, and went 170 geographical miles westward before turning northward, according to his own story.

Peary, Wellman continues, mapped out his plans carefully for the advance and started with fifty or sixty men, 140 dogs and twenty-one sledges. He divided his party so he had four supporting parties who kept open the back trail and in leaving the main body, lightened loads that men and dogs were compelled to draw.

"Dr. Cook had no supporting party," said Wellman, "except for the first three days. His party consisted of three men, twenty-six dogs and two sledges in the long dash he made."

SALT LAKE AND STATE NEWS

ONE PARDON BY STATE BOARD

Only one pardon was granted by the state pardon board at its session Saturday. Ralph C. Mickey was the lucky man. Mickey was a brakeman on the Union Pacific and was charged and convicted of attempted robbery. He was convicted in Summit county and sentenced June 24 of this year to serve one year. There was evidence to show that Mickey had permitted hobo to ride in box cars and had confiscated the money. Another man was charged with the same offense, stood trial, and was acquitted.

Russell Earl, convicted of forgery in Cache county, and sentenced to serve two years in prison, was paroled. His application for pardon was denied.

The sentence of William Fisher, convicted January 27 of this year of burglary in the second degree, was commuted. He and another man were accused of stealing a quantity of ale from one of the warehouses. The manager of the firm and others asked for favorable action. The commutation is to December 1.

The applications were denied of James McGovern, third degree burglary, one year, sentenced April 6, 1909; Frank Morris, attempted burglary, ten years, Salt Lake, sentenced January 26, 1906; Charles Murdoch, Box Elder county, one year, sentenced March 27, 1909; Joseph Porter, second degree burglary, Salt Lake, two years, sentenced June 10, 1908; William Johnson, grand larceny, Weber county, two years, sentenced May 6, 1908; Willis Elliott, forgery, Millard county, three years, sentenced September 11, 1909; Stephen Quinn, second degree burglary, Weber county, five years, sentenced September 13, 1907; William Reinhardt, grand larceny, Salt Lake, eighteen months, sentenced March 27, 1909; George Laffey, second degree burglary, Beaver county, five years, sentenced April 23, 1908.

The petitions for rehearing of the applications of G. M. Fisher and Geo. A. Williams were denied, and that of John F. Newton was granted.

The application of T. Yamata, convicted of robbery in Salt Lake, sentenced July 3, 1908, to three years, was continued one month.

In executive session the application was continued to the Peary meeting of Nick Pruessing, convicted of forgery and sentenced on May 20, 1908, to three years' imprisonment. The same action was taken in the application of George Parry, convicted of a statutory offense, and sentenced to two years on each of two counts.

The application for Hyrum Wiseman, adultery, sentenced January 27, 1909, to three years, was continued to the January meeting.

The application was continued thirty days of Howard A. Sorenson, assault with intent to commit murder, Box Elder county, seven years, sentenced October 20, 1906.

The application for parole of Robert M. Smith, obtaining money under false pretenses, Salt Lake, sentenced September 14, 1909, to six months in the county jail, was continued thirty days.

John Peterson, convicted from Weber county of felony, sentenced September 26, 1907, was paroled.

The application of William Rees and Harvey Bass, convicted in Weber county on the charge of murder, was set for the January session. Rees and Bass were found guilty of having shot and fatally wounded Fred McCabe in Ogden November 28, 1908. McCabe and a companion, Leroy Madison, were returning home from a dance when they were ordered by two men to throw up their hands. Before they could comply, one of the men shot down McCabe. Afterwards he commanded him to get up, and when he could not rise the tug kicked and beat him. McCabe afterwards was searched, as was his companion. The men asserted their innocence, and declare the identification is wrong.

The next meeting of the board of pardons will be held the third Saturday in December.

"That which he claims to have done," declares Mr. Wellman, referring to Cook, "with his equipment and organization was physically impossible. It is beyond human power." Later in his statement he adds:

"The laws of physics and of mechanical forces can no more be defied and ignored in the arctic regions than elsewhere, save in the imagination."

Peary Sees the Fast.

Taking up in order Dr. Cook's record of his trip northward, Mr. Wellman points to the statement that the Cook party made 68 miles in three days, despite the weather, rough ice and the necessity of going twice over a big lead two miles wide, and this he adds, at a time when the sledge loads were heaviest. Cook, he says, thus traveled a distance of 27 per cent greater at a speed of 40 per cent faster than Peary with his years of experience and his superior organization.

Mr. Wellman is especially caustic in his criticism of Dr. Cook for not turning over records of his trip immediately to some scientific body, especially when his story was questioned by critics. This he declares to be indefensible.

Records, he says, for any Arctic traveler need no revision if they are honestly inscribed, they can not be subject to revision. Such records, he points out, are kept in "dirty, greasy, grimy notebooks," the inscriptions in which have been "penned with frost-bitten fingers by a weary man lying in the half darkness of a reindeer skin bag in a snow hut or tent."

Records Always Ready.

"Let it be understood," says Mr. Wellman, "that such records are always ready," they are complete and perfect the moment they are written. They can be turned over to a scientific committee in two minutes as well as in two months—and much better.

"The man who has done an honest piece of work and recorded it faithfully hour by hour needs not to reconstruct the record. The bank cashier who took his daily ledgers covering a quarter year home with him, upon the pretext that they needed revision and preparation before being submitted, and insisted on retaining them for some months with no other eye than his to see them, would probably find himself in trouble with his directors and officers of the law."

Mr. Wellman scoffs at Cook's astronomical data, especially the observation which he claims to have taken within 1,418 feet of the pole.

"He is indeed a marvelous traveler," declares Wellman, "who can average 15.5 miles per day for more than a month over sea ice with heavy sledges and a marvelous astronomical observer who can locate his position within 1,400 feet—four minutes walk—and then 'advance' for the purpose of locating it more closely still, like the story of the amateur mountain climber who ascended a peak and returned with a report that he measured its altitude by barometer and found it to be eight miles, 25 rods, 7 feet and 3.3 inches."

Could Manufacture Figures.

Wellman flatly declares that such observations could be manufactured anywhere, by anybody, and, to support this assertion, he includes an "observation" such as might have been made at the North Pole on April 21, 1908, "which I made today in Washington with a pencil and a nautical almanac."

"Anyone who knows nautical astronomy," he adds "can sit down in Anaktok, or Brooklyn, or anywhere, with a nautical almanac by his side and construct latitude observations at will."

"Cook's is to the trained eye and ear a story of a counterfeit presentment, precisely such a story as one might pen during a journey along the coasts of the game lands, using the incidents thereof to aid the imagination in a deliberate transfer of the scene of action some hundreds of miles further north."

Peary, Wellman continues, mapped out his plans carefully for the advance and started with fifty or sixty men, 140 dogs and twenty-one sledges. He divided his party so he had four supporting parties who kept open the back trail and in leaving the main body, lightened loads that men and dogs were compelled to draw.

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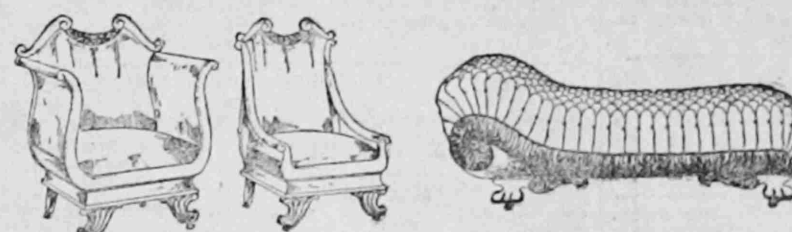
Furniture Makes Practical Gifts



In making your plans, come and look through our splendid stock of new and attractive holiday goods—articles that are substantial, elegant, useful things that will last a life-time and be a constant reminder of your good will.

Anything selected now will be held for you and delivered at Christmas time. Make your selections early.

This week we are making special prices on all Karpen's Parlor Furniture, including Parlor Chairs, Divans, Lounges, Sofa Beds and Leather Rockers.



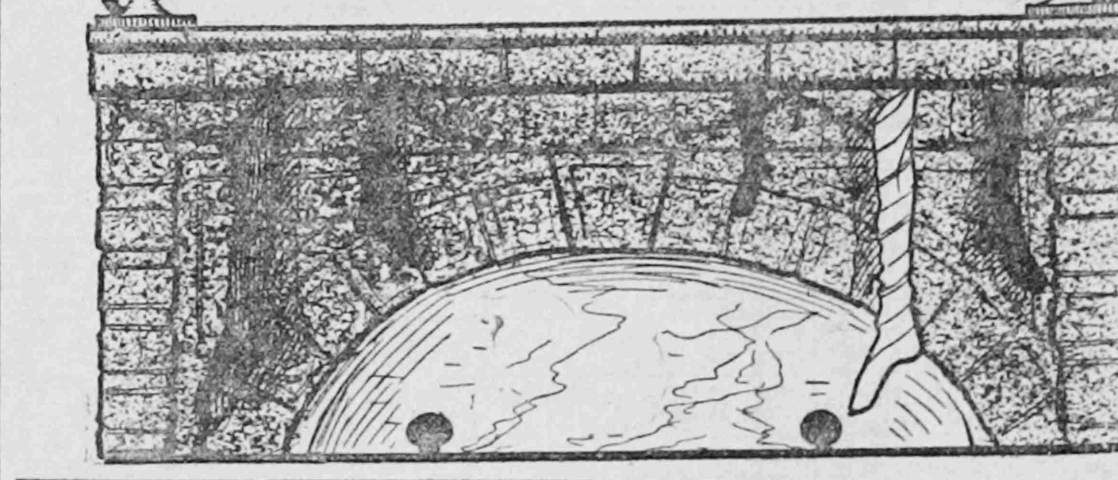
Remember Our \$150 Cash Prize

Every dollar spent with us for new goods purchased on account, entitles you to a chance on \$150.00, divided into eight prizes. Time of drawing, December 31.

SEE OUR DISPLAY WINDOWS.

Ogden Furniture & Carpet Co.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.



James Paxton, both popular young people of this place.

Henry Scott of Provo is a Murray visitor this week and is a guest of his brother, George Scott, of Poplar street.

Saturday evening a number of relatives and friends pleasantly surprised Mr. and Mrs. John Woods at their home on Poplar street. The affair was given in honor of their sixteenth anniversary. The evening was enjoyably spent in music, and later a dainty luncheon was served.

Miss Alice Brown left Tuesday for American Fork, where she will visit with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Crane, and his wife and back were badly wrenched. He was taken to a Salt Lake hospital.

While playing in his father's barn today, with several other boys, Willie Jones, whose parents reside in Ninth East, fell from the left to the hard rock floor, a distance of twelve feet. His right arm was broken, while his back was severely wrenched. A physician reset the injured member.

Mayor Brown and the city council are up in arms. Complaints have been coming in that the lights along State street have been turned off earlier than usual the past two months. This particular street just now is in a bad condition due to the work which has been going on, and traffic is almost impassable. Heavy drays from the city have to go over the Gordian "double-headed." In the future all the lights along State street will burn all night. This is through the courtesy of J. P. Caboon of the Progress company, who will bear the expense. Murray will be able to stand the cost.

A number of dancing parties are to be the center of attraction at the amusement hall in December. Already quite a number of the younger set have organized a club and will entertain on a large scale very shortly.

Murray, Nov. 27.—Miss Carmel Jones arrived home on Wednesday from Morgan. She will remain here with her parents until Sunday.

George T. Miller and sons, Harold and George T., have been Murray visitors for the past three days. They leave Sunday evening for their home in Garfield.

Miss Pauline Fuller is here from Nevada, where she has been visiting in teaching school. She will visit friends here for a week or two.

Among the December weddings will be that of Miss Effie Bennion and

James Paxton, both popular young people of this place.

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